

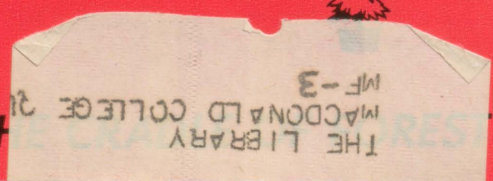
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DECEMBER 1967

A VISIT TO THE MACDONALD COLLEGE RESTAURANT





THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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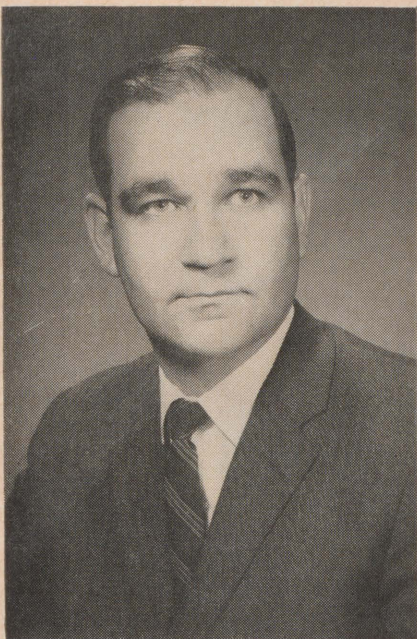
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Cover photo: Part of the Black Forest village of Shapbach, showing spruce woodlands in different stages of development on the steep slopes above the farmlands.

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THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

For all Canadians, this year has been one of achievement. Through the many Centennial activities and especially through the undisputed success of Expo '67, Canadians now have reassurance and a new confidence that they can work together to build a new society. A large part of this confidence is no doubt due to a maturity in thinking which encourages Canadians to search for, discuss and attempt to resolve major issues.

While many are looking back at the spectacular year of '67, it is also time to look ahead at the potential issues of '68. The task, however, is not very pleasant, for it seems that the fabric of this country will be severely tested in the coming twelve months.

There appear to be two major critical issues. As in the past, considerable concern must be expressed for the cultural future of Canada. The next twelve months will, I believe, be the most critical in attempting to build a new Canadian Society. The French-English discussions have coasted in 1967 probably being concealed by the fun of the Centennial. But in a few days, it will be 1968, a time when the issue of national harmony and how it can be achieved will be vital. If Canadians can "keep their heads" during this coming year, this country will emerge much stronger and more mature than it is now.

The second major issue which Canadians must face is that of air pollution. Fortunately, this hit the headlines in late October when the C.B.C. replaced Ed Sullivan with "Air of Death". It did not make Sunday evening television viewing very cheerful. If however, it had been shown at any other time, the public concern would have been almost nil as has been proven by the telecasting of similar programs some years ago.

The first steps to resolve air pollution must be taken immediately before it's too late. Research is urgently needed as a means of providing standards and devices for control. Any such research in Canada is only a feeble endeavour, possibly because air has not really been considered a resource which is researchable.

While research is a time-consuming effort the problems of air pollution need to be urgently solved. Therefore it is essential that in 1968, the Canadian Government must develop a national policy and legislation to control pollution. Ontario is striving to legislate in this field; the United States, other than the major California cities, is gasping at the size of the task.

If air pollution control is not a national policy, then any legislation in the provinces will be such as to look good on paper but contain enough loopholes that industry will not be discouraged from locating there.

Air pollution is a problem of this entire nation. Unless a national policy is developed in this field in 1968 and unless detailed research is expanded, then next year, at this time, Canadian air will be even more, air of death. □

Mark Waldron

A Visit to the Cradle of Forestry

by
A.R.C. Jones
Chairman
of
Woodlot
Management

Lasting eight full days, and what seemed like the better part of eight full nights, it was the field trip of a life time! For eight successive days 34 of us, 27 foresters from almost as many countries, and some 7 of their long-suffering wives presented themselves and baggage punctually at 8:00 a.m. for the day's bus tour. This was excursion C-17, innocently described in the IUFRO (International Union of Forestry Research Organizations) literature as a general forestry tour of the Federal Republic of Germany!

The tour covered ten states of West Germany. Leaving from Munich in the southeast it ran nearly 1,500 miles through the beautiful protection forests of the Bavarian Alps, the glacial moraines of Lake Constance, the dark, spruce-covered slopes of the Black Forest, the impressive and historic beech-oak stands of the Spessart, the town forest and recreational parks of Frankfurt and the coppice stands and vineyards of the Rhine Valley. Then via high-speed autobahn, we traversed the industrial Ruhr, the agricultural flatlands of Munsterland, a game park and hunting preserve in Lower Saxony, the pine-covered plains of Hannover, the moors and heaths of the Luneburg National Park to



A load of tree-length logs passing in front of the town hall of Wolfach.

terminate the trip at the inland seaport of Hamburg on the Elbe.

Early Forestry Traditions

Germany is rightfully known throughout the world as the cradle of forestry. In 1787, Freiburg University in the foothills of the Black Forest introduced the first teaching position in forest science. This was the forerunner of several forestry schools in the Alpine countries and German foresters later initiated forestry training around the world. Fernow, a well-known German forester, is associated with the birth of forestry education in the United States and Canada in the early twentieth century. This long-standing forestry tradition is reflected in the well tended German forests of today, the pride shown in them by German foresters, and the obvious high standing of the profession in the European professional hierarchy. This long tradition has produced a rather inflexible devotion to long-term forestry resulting in an inelastic flow of timber products from Germany's 18 million acres of forest land.

German forest policy is strongly rooted in forest laws dating from the

early 16th century. These laws, directed at forest preservation and protection and modified and changed over the centuries, have given rise to the highly conservative attitude to forest management found throughout the country.

German wood-using plants appear largely dependent on spruce, pine, beech and oak but must import 50 percent of their raw material. The major forestry emphasis is on the production of high quality, big-dimension timber. Quality is measured by slow growth, knot-free, straight timber with little taper produced from stands kept purposely dense, carefully thinned and pruned over more than a century of tending. Most rotation lengths vary between 110-140 years from planting to harvest. This time period changes slightly with species, soil and local climate. These measures in time result in the traditional high forest which, in addition to its impressive appearance, is aesthetically pleasing, well-suited for wildlife and game observation and ideal for hiking, bird watching and botanical study. Present harvesting practices rely on two major methods: 1) single-tree selection with supplementary underplanting of the desired species, and 2) clear cutting with subsequent planting of the clear-cut area. A third method, the coppice system, involves clear cutting with natural regeneration from root and stump sprouts (coppice) and from seedlings, but is largely confined to private for-

ests and farm woodlands and is not encouraged by the state.

Canada has Different Needs

Canada's attitude to her forest resources has developed from a totally different pattern of circumstances. We have much unused forest potential in remote districts and several possible uses for the more accessible forest lands. Germany's forests are preserved by a stern code of forest regulation and precisely administered by a competent forestry profession. Such a system is dictated by a forest land base that is less than one-twentieth that of ours, a domestic timber-using industry completely dependent on this resource of their raw material supply, a population numbering two and a half times that of Canada and few permissible alternative uses for land now in forest production. It is impossible to take a specific nation's forests, a resultant of her total economy out of their biological, sociological and economic context and compare the end result—a beautifully-tended forest garden with our extensive, fibre-producing, forest domain.

The Private Forestry Picture

Twenty-nine percent of Germany is forested. Forty percent of this is private forest with the remainder made up of state, community, and association forest. Private forests held by industrial firms, large estates, and small

farm woodlands comprise almost eight million acres. Compare this with Canada's fifty-seven million acres in the same type of ownership or Quebec's 17 million acres of free-hold forest land with a handful of foresters to administer it.

A large forest community belonging to the Prince of Furstenburg on the eastern edge of the Black Forest was visited. This property, operated in conjunction with its own sawmill and pulp-mill, includes nearly 58,000 acres of forest land. A vineyard, brewery and wine cellar were also producing assets of the estate. The property has been in the same family since long before Columbus discovered America. The forest, composed largely of spruce, fir and pine, managed intensively to produce large sawlogs in a hundred and twenty year time period was recovering from a devastating wind storm that had leveled several hundreds of acres of prime standing timber. This downed timber was being salvaged and management plans had been seriously deranged by the catastrophe. The tax burden on a private estate of this kind is a heavy one and in face of increasing operating costs without corresponding price increases the forester in charge was striving for greater efficiency through mechanization. We saw a self-propelled tree pruner, called a "tree monkey" in action. Two chain saws mounted on a wheeled, circular frame snap onto the tree and the machine propels itself to a pre-set height, removing all the branches in the process, then descends to the ground again to be placed on the next tree.

A farm forest community near the Black Forest village of Schapbach was also seen. Located on a steep slope above the cultivated flatlands the forest was owned jointly by the local farmers. In this region forestry provides seventy percent of the land income and agriculture thirty percent, and although income is somewhat lower than in other more intensively farmed areas it was said to approach \$5,000 per annum. Here local forestry officers appeared to direct all the management processes and mark the trees to be cut. To avoid splitting up of economic land units the entire farm holdings are inherited by the youngest son.

There are about 500,000 small forest ownerships and farm forest in Germany averaging 10 acres in area—about one-sixth the size of farm woodlots in Quebec. Schapbach woodlands were larger, ranging from 120 to 210 acres. The objectives of farm forests in Germany are very similar to those found

Reforestation of organic soils following drainage and ridging with sub-soil. Note the very close spacing of seedlings for high quality, and slow growth. On the left is a young state forester wearing typical uniform.



in most countries—to supply the wood needs of the farm for heating and construction, to augment agricultural income, to be a ready source of investment capital, to employ farm labour profitably when farm work slackens off, and to protect the farmstead and agricultural lands from winds, heavy snow, and excessive evaporation.

During the past twenty years measures to improve production have concentrated on improved education and training of farmers' sons to demonstrate the best methods of farm forestry and a state-established consulting service for small forest owners. The state also strictly controls the permissible cut. Financial assistance of over \$15 million a year is being used to aid farmers to reforest, improve forest roads, change coppice forests to high forest and consolidate land holdings. In the north, associations have been formed to market farm forest products co-operatively, and to employ forest labour more efficiently. Improved labour productivity in harvesting, planting and marketing of timber are some of the gains from the financial assistance programmes.

In 1965, financial returns from even-aged forests using clear-cut strips were about \$10 an acre. Under the single-tree selection system \$14 an acre is earned because of the larger diameters produced. Logging costs are increased with this latter system hence it is not used extensively in the state or larger forests. Woodland owners were receiving the equivalent of \$55 to \$60 a cord at the roadside for bark-free quality timber. This compares with \$15 to \$20 a cord at roadside for unbarked sawlog material (of poorer quality) in Eastern Canada.

Other Highlights

Regardless of region, time of day, or weather conditions, the forests were always in use for a wide variety of activities. For Herr Rupf, chief of the Federal forest state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, timber production took second place during the hunting season. Over a lunch of fresh-killed venison he described German hunting methods, and expounded the philosophy of the hunt—as old as the forests themselves. In Germany hunting is expensive yet there are close to one million hunters. The hunter is first expected to tend and protect the game, only secondly to hunt and kill it. It costs between \$250 and \$500 to shoot a deer. Purchase of the meat from the landowner may cost another \$50.

Special guests receive special treatment. It was up to Rupf to decide



The Pfalz toll castle on an island in the Rhine. Note vineyards on the slopes and barge traffic behind.

that week whether an 18-point buck was mature enough for the gun of the Duke of Edinburgh. A buck of this quality would cost the hunter at least \$2,500.

The heavily industrialized Ruhr region that has been responsible for the rebirth and development of modern Germany was next visited. This is the heart and life blood of her present economy where forests form less than 9% of the land area. Costly efforts to maintain a semblance of greenery to enhance the bleak appearance of the area take the form of reforestation and seeding of coal tips, tailing dumps, and filling of mine-slump areas. The Ruhr Valley because of its factories, foundries, chemical industries and coal plants has the highest population concentration of the Federal Republic. Thus the emphasis on green belts and revegetation of unsightly areas to improve the landscape and the environment for this working population is the major priority.

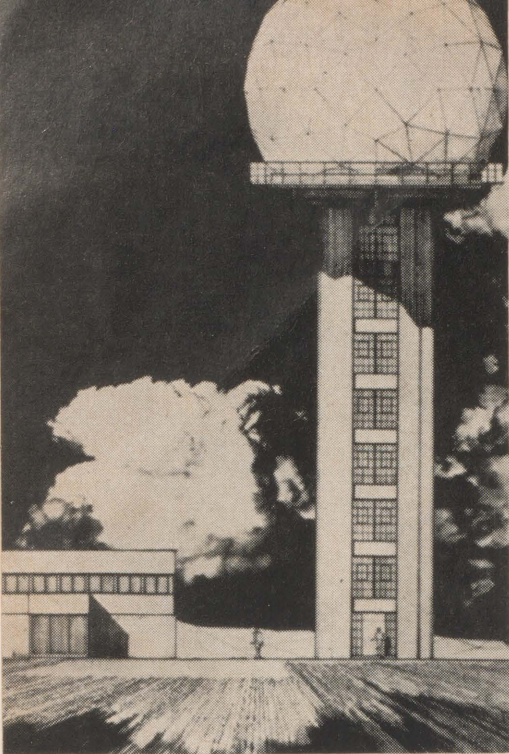
An historic beech-oak forest in the Spessart followed a tour of the old university town of Heidelberg. Forty-five percent of this 300-year-old forest contained veneer or partial veneer quality hardwood timber. This region was first settled by refugees fleeing from the Neckar River Valley during the 30 Years' War (1618-1648). Within this forest a stand of oaks was reputed to be 700 years old. One of the trees recently cut yielded \$2,500 and contained enough high-quality, slow grown veneer to produce thirty bedroom suites.

It's a Different World

When the forest management practices now in use in Germany are compared with those in Canada, it is immediately apparent that we have a long road to travel if we want to produce similar forests here. I do not believe this is possible or even desirable. The fine quality timber produced from German high forests would not satisfy our needs for rapid fibre production, although our hard-pressed sawmill industry would welcome such superior raw material. German forestry is capital and labour intensive. Ours is oriented to shorter rotations and of necessity because of climate and terrain, extensively managed and increasingly mechanized.

Thus, although there is much we can learn from our German friends about intensive forestry, one must remember that because of other circumstances and pressures the use of our forests is vastly different, formed in another world under other cultural stimuli. We are large exporters—they are large timber importers and must plan for self-sufficiency at all costs.

Perhaps most important is to try and understand the part that the forests and love of the outdoors have played in the artistic and cultural development of the German nation. How can such a deep-seated appreciation of nature and devotion to the conservation of natural resources be woven into the Canadian fabric? Here is a lesson that we have yet to learn, *nicht!* □



New Radar for Storm Probers

Re "New Radar for Storm Probers"

Agricultural practice and achievement depend critically upon the details of the moisture exchange between atmosphere, soil and plant-community. A major component of this "hydrologic cycle" is precipitation (rain, snow and hail), which radar is successfully able to probe in great detail throughout the processes of formation, growth and descent. Thus radar provides a potent tool in agro-meteorological studies.

Dr. R.H. Douglas

Residents of the Western end of Montreal Island will soon have a new landmark. It will be a 48-ft. diameter plastic radome mounted on an 80-ft. tower that will house the world's most advanced weather radar.

This unique storm-probing facility is scheduled to go into operation in October and is being built for McGill's Stormy Weather Group. Construction of the half million dollar installation began in July at its site on Macdonald College property, just inside the entrance to the Morgan Arboretum.

The new 10-cm wavelength radar will have a 30-ft. diameter paraboloid antenna and will incorporate developments and recommendations made by the Group as a result of their studies over the past 19 years. The heart of the new equipment is an ultra-modern klystron transmitter, valued conservatively at \$250,000, and which is on indefinite loan from the U.S. Air Force. An adjoining building will house the transmitter, receiver and associated equipment, as well as providing space for scientists, graduate students and technicians.

Architect of the McGill Weather Radar Observatory is George F. Eber.

In addition to the handsome contribution made by the U.S. Air Force, funds for the Group's *pièce de résistance* came from the National Research Council and an anonymous benefactor.

For the past 11 years, the Stormy Weather Group has made observations with a 3-cm wavelength radar, also lent to them by the U.S. Air Force and housed at Dorval International Airport. This radar has been used to develop concepts of scientific weather watching that are widely copied throughout the world. In addition to providing research records, the old radar system supplies high quality operational pictures for immediate use in the Aviation Briefing Room at Dorval.

The principal deficiency of the 3-cm wavelength radar with its 8-ft. diameter antenna is the serious distortion introduced into the picture because of attenuation by intervening rain. Up to now this attenuation has prevented maximum exploitation of the techniques developed by the Group for measuring precipitation intensities in the 50,000 square mile area surveyed by the radar.

The new radar, operating at a 10-cm wavelength where attenuation is negligible, will preserve the good resolution and sensitivity available from the present equipment in operation. Its transmitter will sweep the skies in a 120 mile radius and will detect storms to a height of 50,000 feet, which is the greatest height to which precipitation extends in the Montreal area.

What radar does is gather data about

weather formations emitting precipitation. It sends out signals that hit rain particles, showing where precipitation is falling within the area. This information is recorded as the radar makes its 4-minute sweeps and is transmitted automatically to the McGill campus or to wherever it is issued. The data collected by the radar not only gives a picture of the movement of the precipitation, but discovers its density and the area it covers as well. Also it detects the kind of precipitation falling—rain, hail, sleet or snow.

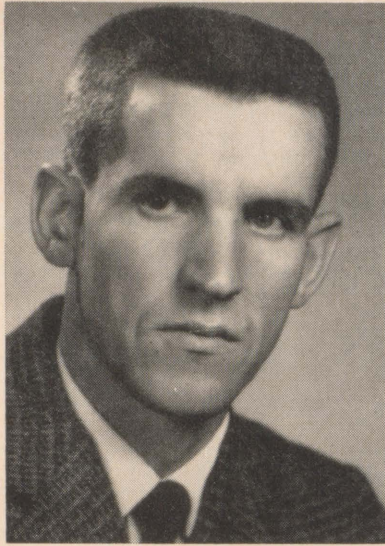
Aside from the operational uses of weather radar—forecasting assistance to aviators (even bird congregations are reported by the radar) and data useful to agriculturalists and foresters—it is an invaluable tool of weather research. Radar-collected data enables scientists to study the detail of storm behavior. The practical application of their work turns up in improved forecasting techniques, solutions to air pollution, and, possibly, weather control.

Comparative studies of hailstorms in Alberta will be made possible by the almost simultaneous installation of a 10-centimeter station at the R.C.A.F. Station at Penhold. McGill weather scientists want to find out why thunderstorms in Alberta are frequently accompanied by hail while equally severe storms in the Montreal area seldom produce hail.

Professor J. S. Marshall, director of the Stormy Weather Group and his associates, Professors K. L. S. Gunn and E. J. Stansbury of Physics; Walter Hitschfeld and R. R. Rogers of Meteorology; and R. H. Douglas, chairman of the Physics Department at Macdonald who is also scientific director of the Alberta Hail Project of course are delighted with the new facilities. The new radar installations will open up many opportunities for research projects not before possible and, as well, will add further stature to McGill's already outstanding reputation in meteorology.

Dr. Marshall's next goal is a new downtown observatory to make up for the loss of the original McGill Observatory that was torn down six years ago to make way for the Stephen Leacock Building, ironically, the same year that meteorology became a full-fledged department, the old Observatory was constructed on the McGill campus in the early 1850's and it was responsible for providing the University with a continuous weather record that is now in its 97th year.

A proper observatory located in downtown Montreal would be of invaluable assistance to the collection of big city micro-climate data, vital among other things to air pollution research and controls. □



Workshops for the Asking

by
Galen Driver

If you knock, the door opens. If you seek, you find. If you want an opportunity to learn and are prepared to help yourself you can find that too. The Extension Service at Macdonald College is now preparing to offer 2-day workshops to those who are interested. These workshops can be held in your own home community. The topics for discussion will relate to (1) Animal Science, (2) Agronomy, (3) Leadership and (4) Community Development. Other topics will be considered if there is a specific request.

Any local group can select one of these 4 areas of study. The proposed workshops will be scheduled on 2 consecutive days. A program can also be arranged for the evening of the first day. Instructors would be Macdonald College staff or other qualified people, either from within the community or from nearby. Local resource people will be used whenever possible. Printed handout materials will be supplied to each participant.

Local People Must Start Project

The local people must initiate each workshop. It will be their responsibility to get the interested people committed to such a workshop. Generally 12-25 would be the best number for a workshop.

It is suggested that local people arrange for a suitable meeting place, a hall or a large room, and any meals they require.

A small registration fee will be collected by the local group. This fee could be approximately \$4 per person per course and will cover the costs of the handouts and a portion of the other costs.

Any local group may sponsor a workshop. They should decide on a subject for such a workshop. They can write to the Extension Service, Box 237, Macdonald College, P.Q. to ask for the subject of their choice and a

tentative date. Each program must be planned to meet the needs of the local people. Different subjects can be arranged for each course. The final topics for discussion will be arranged between people requesting the course and the instructors.

Limitations

There are always limitations of resources. It is essential that each group contact the Extension Service at Macdonald College to clear dates, programs, location etc. All requests may not be met; however, every effort will be made to hold workshops when and where local people request them. These requests will be dealt with on the basis of first come first served.

A local region may have 1, 2, 3 or 4 workshops if they wish to provide the facilities and make the necessary arrangements.

Other Topics Also Possible

A local group may not be interested in any of the 4 topics offered but that does not mean the Macdonald College Extension Service is not interested. If you want a workshop on other topics advise the Extension Service; probably your request can be met. These 4 topic areas are offered as a start of this program. More topics will be added if and when a demand exists.

Why This Program

There is a need for continued training in rural areas. The demand for training in specific subject matter increases daily. This program is flexible. The "content" of the workshops can be general or specific. The subjects discussed will be the subjects the local people request. Each workshop has to be different; each group has specific needs. The first step is yours.

Step I—

Find out if a group of local people are interested in holding a workshop. When? where? and on what topic; be as specific as possible.

Step II—

Make a request on behalf of your group to the Extension Service, Box 237, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Step III—

The Extension Service reserves the dates and sends you the required registration forms.

Step IV—

You and your group complete the forms, collect the fees and return these to the Extension Service. Also check to be sure the facilities for holding the workshop are still available.

Step V—

Your Workshop. ☐

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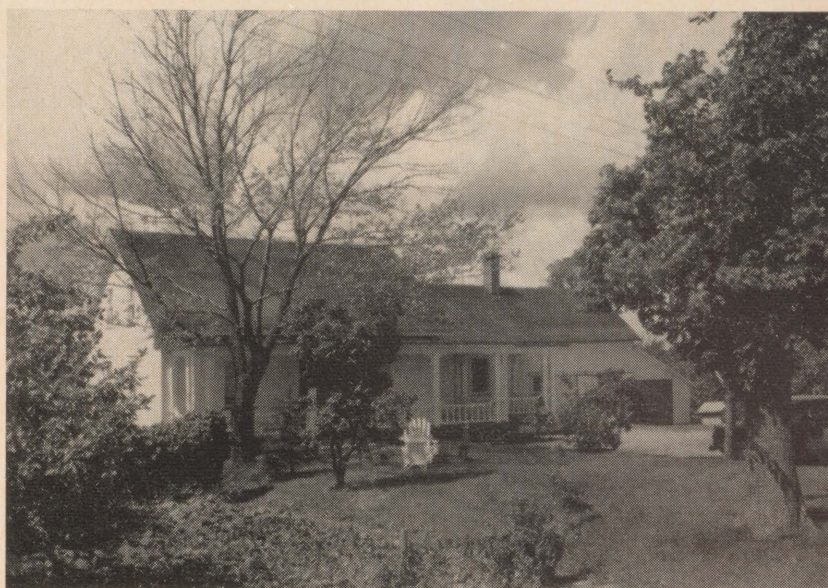


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Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM BEAUTIFICATION AWARDS



The attractive farm home of Mr. Normand Senay at Saint-Césaire, Rouville, early in the fall.

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, presided at the distribution of prizes and decorations to winners in the Provincial farm beautification competition, on Monday, October 23rd. The ceremony took place in the Du-Pont of Canada auditorium in the Man the Explorer complex at Expo 67 in Montreal.

Altogether about 10,000 entrants took part in the 66 regional contests into which this province-wide competition was divided. In each regional contest, a sum of \$1,350 in prizes was at stake, the winner receiving \$200 and a gold medal and certificate of merit, and those placing second and third, a silver medal and \$150 and a bronze medal and \$100 respectively, the remainder of the prize money being distributed in

smaller awards. There was no provincial winner except in the special section for amateur farmers and farms of religious communities and commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit.

The competition, which was begun in 1964 to encourage farmers to do their share in beautifying the province in connection with Expo 67, attracted popular interest from the start — as witness the 10,000 entrants and the 100,000 trees distributed to competitors by the Department of Lands and Forests.

The number of entrants in the regional contests averaged 150. Progress made on each farm from the start was noted throughout the competition and was the basis for the final judging, carried out between the first of July and the 15th of August 1967.

Pages 11 to 15 supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization. Photographs by Omer Beaudoin.

MAPLE PRODUCTION IN 1967

Figures published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics put Quebec's total maple production in 1967 — expressed in terms of syrup — at about two and a quarter million gallons, (2,262,000) made up of 2,183,000 gallons of syrup, 381,000 pounds of maple sugar, and 439,000 pounds of taffy. This is a little above the average for the five-year 1960-64 but considerably below last year's big yield of close to three million gallons (2,892,000). The value at the farm of the 1967 maple crop is not yet known: the 1966 crop was valued at \$12,754,000.

Quebec produces nine tenths of Canada's output of maple syrup (89.5% in 1966 and 90.2% in 1967). Production of maple syrup, not including sugar and taffy, in Eastern Canada in 1967 is estimated as follows (with figures for 1966 in brackets): Nova Scotia 4,900 gallons (5,300); New Brunswick 8,200 (10,600); Ontario 224,100 (311,500); Quebec 2,183,000 (2,802,000).

HERBICIDE INCREASES PLANT'S PROTEIN

Spraying a crop with a herbicide may seem an odd way of improving its growth and its value as a food, but this is the germ of an idea that emerges from a recent paper in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (Vol. 58, p. 526). Several plant researchers have reported that the herbicide simazine has the unusual property of increasing the growth and nitrogen content of several plant species when given at subtoxic levels. Contained in this research was the concept that simazine enhances the utilization by some plants of nitrates in the soil and, if this interpretation is correct, an increase in the total protein per plant might be expected.

Many chemicals have been reported that can alter the metabolism of nitrogen and increase the protein levels of plants, but no chemical is known that consistently and appreciably increases the amount of protein per plant in shoot and seed. Dr. S. K. Ries and co-workers of the horticulture department of Michigan State University have now confirmed that low doses of simazine have just this property when applied to rye and peas.

Rye grown in an artificial soil and provided with nitrogen in the form of nitrate (as potassium nitrate) contained up to 45 per cent more water-extractable protein when treated with low doses of simazine than did control plants. Pea plants treated with simazine and grown to maturity contained a

similar increase in protein levels in the mature peas. Higher doses of simazine inhibited plant growth.

A clue to the mechanism of simazine's protein-enhancing ability is provided by the fact that it does not increase protein levels of plants grown when ammonia (in the form of ammonium sulphate) is used as the nitrogen source. Normally, a plant converts nitrates taken up from the soil into ammonia, which is then used in the synthesis of amino acids and protein. This implies that the action of simazine involves some step in the reduction of nitrate to ammonia—or perhaps earlier in the uptake of nitrate—but no step in the conversion of ammonia. Sure enough, Ries and his colleagues found

MAKING CUT FLOWERS LAST LONGER



Claudette and Lise Fleury tending the flowers in their garden at St-Malachie in Dorchester County.

The factors that influence the vase life of cut flowers are not yet well understood, and there are not many scientifically based recipes for prolonging freshness. Of the many substances tested—including growth regulators, respiration inhibitors, senescence inhibitors, bactericides and various mineral salts—sugar seems to be the most generally useful thing to add to the water to keep wilting at bay. Bactericides keep down the growth of bacteria and algae in the water, which is desirable from the flower arranger's point of view, if not essential for longer flower life.

Surprisingly, work at the Agricultural Research Council's Ditton Laboratory, near Maidstone,

Kent, suggests that bactericides alone do not improve the keeping quality of cut flowers though they have a beneficial effect when used with sugar, perhaps by helping to promote the flow of water up the flower stems. Their mode of action is still under investigation. Meanwhile recent trials in research laboratories at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, have shown that cut flowers differ greatly in the amount of sugar they need. For instance, dahlias last well in water without any sugar at all, while carnations apparently like a lot. These findings have been supplemented by others from Dutch and Danish research centres.

(From "New Scientist")

that the first enzyme in this pathway, nitrate reductase, is increased up to eight times in rye plants grown on simazine compared to untreated controls, suggesting that its site of action is at either A or B in the diagram. Simazine, then, may either increase the uptake of nitrate (since nitrate is known to induce the synthesis of nitrate reductase) or it may act in some more direct way to increase the nitrate reductase level (for instance, by increasing its rate of synthesis, activating it or by stabilizing it).

The work may also suggest a mechanism for the herbicidal action of simazine, for at higher doses it may cause an accumulation of either nitrite or ammonia, both of which are known for their toxic effects on plants.

Joint Federal- Provincial Assistance Programme for Potato Growers

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, announces that the Quebec Government has undertaken to pay growers who were not able to find a market for their surplus potatoes remaining in storage in the spring of 1967, twenty-five cents a hundredweight for lots of at least 5,000 pounds.

Only lots of potatoes which have



A successful Quebec potato grower — Mr. Joseph Savard of Peribonka, Roberval, who has won numerous prizes at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

been seen and measured by officials of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization can be eligible for the provincial grant.

In certain cases, the provincial subsidy may be increased by the fifty cents a hundredweight which, following lengthy negotiations, the federal Department of Agriculture has agreed to pay eligible growers. The federal grant only applies to lots of potatoes which have failed to reach the market for human consumption, have been used for purposes stipulated or approved by the Province, and twenty-six and two thirds per cent of which rate No. 2 quality or better when graded by an inspector of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Claims will be paid in full by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, which will then recover from the federal government the additional amount paid out in grants on lots of potatoes which qualified for the federal subsidy.

Mr. Vincent estimates that a total sum of about \$275,000 dollars will thus be distributed to the growers concerned. □

Congenital Defects in Swine

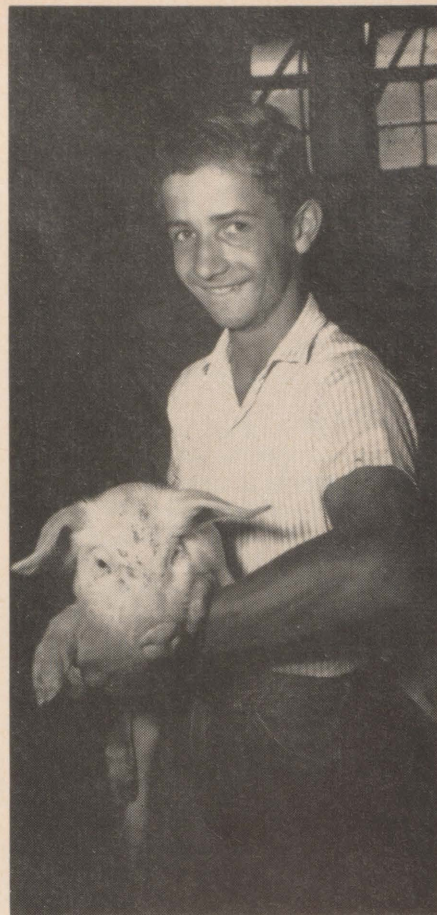
It is important to watch carefully for congenital abnormalities in pigs so that prompt culling of the affected breeding animal, often the boar, can be carried out.

Congenital abnormalities in pigs, in order of frequency, are as follows:

Hernias or ruptures — These appear in the scrotum (scrotal hernia) or at the navel (umbilical hernia);

Splay leg — where the hind legs usually splay outwards. The piglet can't get to the teat, is practically helpless, and constantly exposed to risk of death by overlying;

Pityriasis rosea — A congenital skin condition not unlike ringworm. Red eruptions with crater-like edges appear



The son of Gérard Bourassa with a healthy young pig at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Rochelle, Shefford County.

underneath the belly when the piglet is three to four weeks old;

Dermatosis vegetans — Another hereditary skin condition. Usually you can spot the start of the skin eruptions at birth. The feet of the affected piglets are usually "clubbed" or abnormal. The piglets usually die long before they reach pork weight — often around six weeks old;

Trembling — This can be due to an incipient swine fever infection or to other intra-uterine viruses and bacteria;

Kinky tail — The piglets' tails have a definite kink in them;

Purpura haemorrhagica — Characterized by the piglets developing, soon after birth, minute haemorrhages in the skin and mucus membranes of the mouth and nose. They become unthrifty and die. On post mortem examination, other minute haemorrhages are found in the internal organs;

Ruptured pigs can be operated on; splay-leg pigs can be nursed onto their feet; trembling pigs will recover; kinky tails will make little difference, but it is sensible and correct in all reputable breeding enterprises to eliminate these congenital abnormalities by culling and replacement.

(Farmer and Stockbreeder)

FARM MANAGEMENT IN QUEBEC

In mid-1966, a survey of the farm business management activities of government agencies and universities in Canada was undertaken by the Economics Branch of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The following article, taken from a summary of the results of the survey published in Canadian Farm Economics (August 1967), deals with the progress of such farm-management services in Quebec.

Program Organization

From 1928 to 1965, some 8,500 farmers in Quebec participated in the "Better Farming Competitions", organized by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization. These competitions were arranged to familiarize farmers with accounting methods and management. The experience of the competitions indicated that additional farm management advisory services were required. In 1965, a Farm Management Division was organized by the Department and attached to the Agricultural Advisors and Agents Service (Agronomes).

The Faculty of Agriculture of Laval University has a research program on farm management in selected areas, principally farm accounting and the organization of farm management clubs.

A program of farm management has been conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Macdonald College for many years and, in 1965, a Dairy Herd Analysis Service (D.H.A.S.) was established in the Animal Science Department.

(It should be noted that Quebec has had a well-organized Postal Cow-testing Service since 1933. This system of milk testing through the mails is offered by the Livestock branch of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization to all farmers who wish to know the milk and fat production of the individual cows in their herds.)

Farm Record Keeping

The Farm Management Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

and Colonization announced in October, 1965 the establishment of farm management clubs and of "agricultural profitability" study groups for farmers. In both cases, the keeping of farm accounts is a basic membership requirement.

A simplified account book of notebook size was prepared to permit the collection of basic data for the preparation of a management handbook to be used by study groups. The information obtained is to be used as the basis for recommendations by the farm management advisers.

Study groups, with a minimum of 10 farmers, are proposed as a first step in examining farm management principles. More than 1,500 farmers have joined study groups to date. Farm management clubs concentrate on an intensive study of farm management principles and farm operations with the view to increasing profitability and efficiency. Members of these clubs are former members of study groups. The accounts of study groups are used for individual analysis but those of the farm management clubs, being more complete, are used to establish regional standards.

A new Dairy Herd Analysis Service (D.H.A.S.) was formed in May, 1966 under the direction of the Animal Science Department of Macdonald College. Dairy herd owners with more than 20 cows are invited to apply and areas with groups of interested dairymen are given priority. The entry fee is \$15.00 per herd owner and the service costs one cent a cow per day. The minimum charge per herd owner is \$7.00.

In September 1966, 125 herds in the Montreal milk shed were in the program. It is hoped to extend the service to at least 400 herds. Five supervisors are employed to handle the field work. They cover one area north of the St. Lawrence River and four areas south of the river, adjacent to Montreal and as far east as St. Hyacinthe. This service covers the farmer's dairy enterprise only and provides complete and accurate information on the feeding, breeding, production and management of each cow in the herd. The supervisor

visits each farm once a month and picks up milk samples and the essential information. The milk samples are tested by the Infra-Red Milk Analyzer (I.R.-M.A.). The data are then analyzed by an electronic data processing unit at Macdonald College.

A monthly dairy herd analysis report (Dairy Herd Performance Record) is made for each cow together with a herd summary which shows the total milk production; fat test and lactose; age; weight; date to be bred; days in calf; when to dry off; recommended rate of feeding meal; value of milk to date; returns over feed costs; feed costs per hundredweight of milk; hours of labor used per hundredweight of milk, and other data. The data for the herd include total milk production and averages; measures of feeding efficiency; profit over feed costs; milk production per farm worker, etc. It is hoped to extend this type of service to swine herd operators.

A few years ago arrangements were made by the Department of Agricultural Economics at Macdonald College for the processing of some farm accounts which were sent to them by farmers for analysis by ELFAC — a non-stock, non-profit body organized by a group of economists in the north-eastern United States with its headquarters at the University of Vermont.

Farm Management Extension and Research

The Farm Management Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization is now being organized and staffed. In-service training courses and farm management courses were given during the fall of 1965 to 150 agronomists and technicians.

Farm management research has been conducted at Macdonald College for a number of years as an integral part of the overall research program in agricultural economics. Farm management extension has been directed through the Extension Department, largely in the form of special speakers at farmers' meetings. □

SYNTHETIC LYSINE ENRICHES FLOUR

The British freighter *Caxton* is on her way from Rotterdam to Calcutta with 5500 tons of wheat flour enriched by 11 tons of synthetic lysine, one of the protein-building amino acids. The lysine-enriched wheat flour, together with 2200 tons of fertilizer and 350 tons of dried peas, will be distributed in India. The food shipment was paid for by a West German Roman Catholic charity organization.

DSM, the Netherlands state mines, which produced the synthetic lysine in a pilot plant, claims it is the first time that a large quantity of flour enriched with synthetic lysine is being shipped to an area suffering from deficiencies of amino acids in its food (mainly rice and green vegetables). DSM is planning to begin commercial production of synthetic lysine in a new plant near Geleen,

Netherlands, by the end of this year. Annual output will be about 3000 tons.

In 1963, when DSM announced its plans to produce synthetic lysine commercially, the main emphasis was on enrichment of vegetable food normally enriched with fish flour, powdered milk or other lysine-rich organic additives. Advantages of adding synthetic lysine instead of organic powders were said to include elimination of added risks of biological contamination, independence from fluctuations in organic additives and longer storage life. At the time, DSM was the first to develop a cheap synthesizing process. Research began in 1958 and in 1960 DSM's pilot plant at Geleen went into operation. The pilot plant produced its first small quantity of synthetic lysine in 1961, and two years later the technological development of lysine production methods was completed.

Synthetic lysine is made at Geleen

from Caprolactam, a hydrocarbon compound which is also DSM's basis for the production of Nylon 6. Chemically, lysine and Caprolactam are closely related. Researchers succeeded in breaking the Caprolactam molecule and inserting an amino group in the right place. The technique involved the separation of optical isomers and the elimination of D-lysine which, unlike L-lysine, is ineffective in protein formation. According to DSM, the technique may also facilitate the synthesis of other amino acids.

DuPont de Nemours, Merck, Sharp and Dohme, Union Carbide and other companies searched in vain for a cheap chemical lysine process, and never went into commercial production. In Japan, a biochemical process was developed some years ago, but production costs have remained rather high. (From "New Scientist")

QUEBEC'S FARMLANDS

The Agricultural Section of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics has published an extract from bulletin A-203 of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing the number and size of farms in Quebec in 1966 and the use made of the farmland.

The total area of the 80,294 census-farms in Quebec is nearly thirteen million acres (12,886,069) making the average size of farm about 160 acres. In the following table, these farms are grouped according to size, in acres:

Under 3	3 to 9	10-69	70-129	130-179	180-239	240-399	400-559	560-759	760-1119	1120-1599	1600 and up
416	1,009	10,203	27,213	14,654	12,922	10,735	2,355	532	187	46	22

Of the approximately thirteen million acres of farmland, about two fifths (5,256,723 acres) described as unimproved, mostly woodland (3,777,489 acres). The other three fifths (7,629,346 acres) is described as improved land and consists of roughly five million acres of cropland, two million acres of improved pasture, and small amounts of summer fallow, new breaking, barnyards, gardens, lanes, etc. The precise figures are listed below:

IMPROVED LAND

	acres
Under crops	5,166,421
Improved pasture	2,121,141
Summer fallow	48,779
Other improved land	293,005
Total improved land	7,629,346
2,886,069 acres	

UNIMPROVED LAND

	acres
Woodland	3,777,489
Other improved land	1,479,234
Total unimproved land	5,256,723
Total farmland 12,886,069	

DEFINITIONS — The terms in the foregoing table are defined as follows:

Improved land: The total area of field crops, improved, pasture, summer fallow, and other improved land.

Area under crops: The total area of field crops, fruits and vegetables, nursery and greenhouse products, and land ploughed or cultivated after a crop such as hay or fall rye had been harvested.

Improved pasture: All land which was used for pasture and had had some improvements made to it in recent years, e.g. seeding, fertilizing, destruction of weeds or brush, drainage, irrigation.

Summer fallow: Land from which no crop was to be harvested in 1966 but which was cultivated or worked for weed control or moisture conservation. Also includes land sown to green-manuring crops.

Other improved land: Land occupied by barnyards, gardens, lanes and roads, agricultural land that had been cultivated at one time but was not being pastured or summerfallowed, and new breaking that had not been cropped.

Woodland: Farm woodlots, private land leased from others for woodcutting, sugar-bushes and cutover land with seedlings or trees which have or will have value as timber, fuel, or Christmas trees, land occupied by windbreaks. Does not include large timber tracts operated as a separate business.

Other unimproved land: Areas of natural pasture or hayland that had not been cultivated, brush pasture, grazing or waste-land, sloughs, marsh and rocky land, etc.

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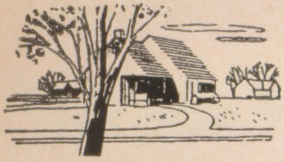
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THE BETTER IMPULSE

News and Views of the Women's Institutes of Quebec

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear WI Members:

Sincere Christmas greetings to you all. May you and your families enjoy every minute of this the happiest day of the year.

I hope that all of your Christmas cooking turns out well and that the loving praise of your families will amply repay you for all the preparations you have made. Mother's middle name should be 'joyful sacrifice', for I know that we all share in the 'doing without' so that we can give the man we love and the children that something we know they would like (and don't expect) for Xmas. I know, too, that you will all share too in making the little extra for someone who might otherwise be forgotten.

We are rapidly drawing to the close of our Centennial Year. I hope that we will continue to sing, "Canada, I love you" as we have done so often through this year and step off boldly into the next 100 years of Confederation as 'dedicated Canadians'.

"Christmas is the time when kindly gestures can be made,
The time to write the letter that has been too long delayed,
The time to break the silence that has fallen between friends,
The time to straighten out the tangles,
Time to make amends.
Christmas is the time to pay a debt of gratitude,
The time for indulging of a charitable mood,
The time for being human, sentimental, generous.
Once a year it comes and once a year God gives to us
A chance to act out in our lives what Jesus came to teach —
A golden opportunity to practice what we preach."

(Patience Strong).

Merry Xmas

Elsie C. Ossington

FROM THE OFFICE: SALADA CONTESTS

We are sorry to have to announce that Salada Foods Ltd. have decided to discontinue their support for handicrafts in the Women's Institutes across Canada.

They have been very generous in this respect over the past few years and it certainly has given an impetus to the desire to keep alive an interest in crafts.

Since the last ACWW Conference in Dublin, societies have joined from Japan, Greece, Nepal, Panama and Egypt.

You will notice Sutton W.I. has an interesting anecdote of their Expo guests. Has any other branch something like it for the Journal?

SUTTON W.I. HAS GARDEN PICNIC

The Sutton W.I. met at the home of Mrs. J. Cowan and enjoyed a sumptuous picnic in her lovely garden.

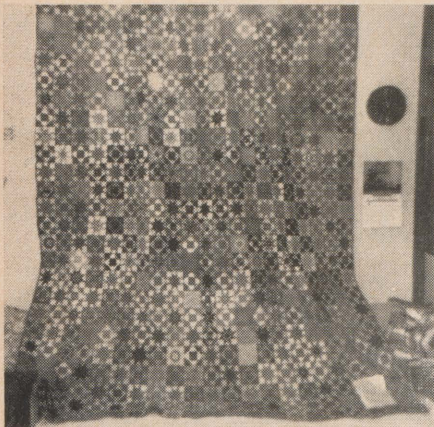
Through the Q.W.I. hospitality committee under the convenorship of Mrs. W. Westover, Provincial Convenor of Citizenship, contact was made with Mrs. Sadie Platt of Worcestershire,

England, and Mrs Audrey Bennett of Norwich, England, inviting them to come to Canada as guests of Mrs. Geo. Patton, County President.

The date of meeting was set back so these ladies could attend our meeting. It was a great privilege to hear of the work they are doing in their W.I. branches in England. They have large memberships and are extremely busy in their varied interests.

Both ladies brought slides of their surrounding areas in England, which were greatly enjoyed and a warm friendship came into being among all.

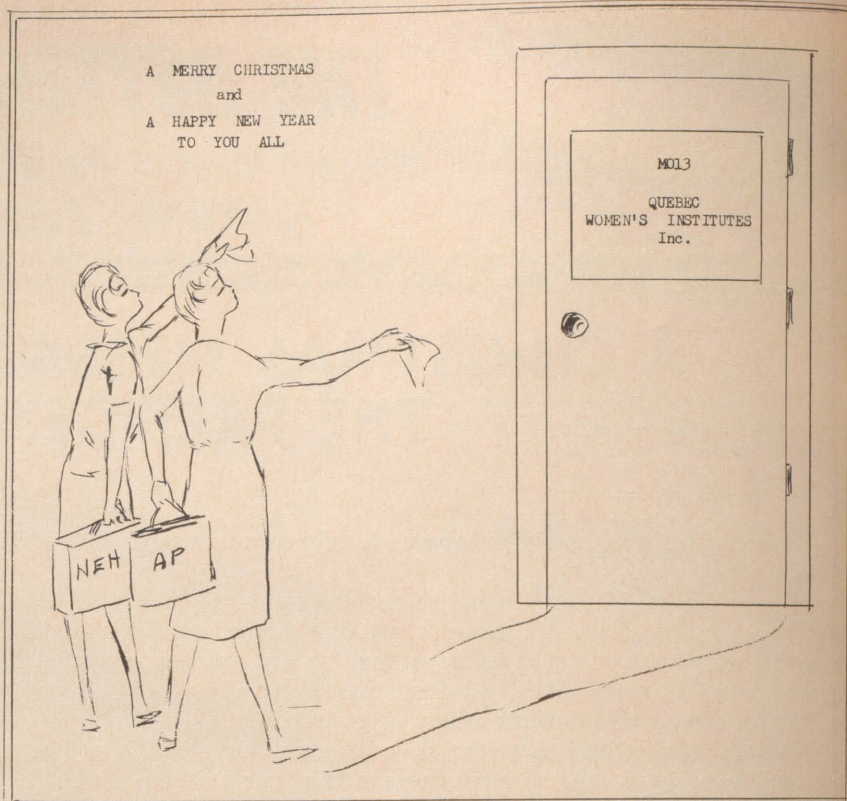
6400 PIECES
IN 1885 QUILT



This quilt is owned by Mrs. Charles D. Pitman of Belvedere Branch Women's Institute, Sherbrooke County. It was made by her mother, Mrs. Merritt Rublee, the former Alice Johnson, in Minton, Quebec (near North Hatley), around the year 1885.

The quilt, worked completely by hand, contains approximately 6400 pieces. The binding is made up of separate pieces for each block.

The lining was dyed by steeping fallen leaves gathered in the woods.



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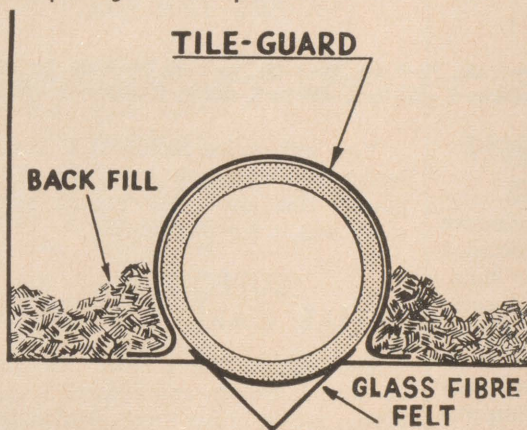
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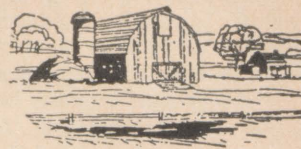
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The Month With The W. I.



ARGENTEUIL *Arundel: Roll call 'How to Improve W.I. meetings' was answered by over twenty members. There was an exchange of magazines. Mr. Noel, manager of the Bank of Montreal gave an interesting talk on 'Banking Business'.

Dalesville-Louisa: meeting was on agriculture; roll call 'tell how a change in agriculture has affected you in the past years'. Articles brought to meeting were sold by auction, bringing enjoyment and funds to the W.I. Mrs. George McGibbon, speaking on her recent trip to the British Isles gave her impressions from the agriculture standpoint. **Frontier:** Held a casserole supper with members bringing their husbands or a guest. Members of the Brownsburg United Church presented a play depicting a W.I. meeting of long ago.

Jerusalem-Bethany: held their meeting at the home of a former member now residing in Glen Stansfield, Ontario. Roll call 'Tell of a true event in Argenteuil County as far back as you can remember'. A donation was given to the School Fair Committee. Program of skits, readings and accordion music was greatly enjoyed.

Lachute: Had a questionnaire on Women's Institutes past and present, followed by the reading of Mrs. Prinn's 'Sing a Song of Canada'. Dr. Suzanne MacKimmie gave interesting talk on diseases of the heart and the care of heart patients, reminding us that this is still the Number ONE Killer.

PIONEER: Publicity Meeting with the roll call 'Bring a news item of the year, Mrs. Marcel Gendron, a director and publicity conveyor of the Committee for the Senior Citizens Home in Lachute, explained and answered questions on the progress to date. The county president, Mrs. Charles Hall, spoke on W.I. activities and gave encouragement to every member in her work for the W.I.

Upper Lachute—East End: Roll call—'a new product I have used and liked'.

Completed plans for the Centennial Dance; gave suggestions for the Handicraft List. Home Economics Convenor, Mrs. K. Hanly gave a paper on the 'Changes in home life during the past Century'.

BROME: Abercorn—Roll call 'Give one recommendation of the Parent Report and your opinion of it'. A Centennial Tea was held in the W.I. Hall with a good display of antiques, and members in Centennial dresses to add to the gaiety. **Austin:** Roll call: Name a Canadian mineral and where found. Report of members visiting Milby W.I. A new flag and a gavel have been donated to the W.I. Purchased for the W.I. Hall are materials for towels, a towel rod, and a new tea kettle. A silent auction held to reimburse the fruit and flower fund.

South Bolton: All members read poems. Reports given on the annual convention at Macdonald College in July. Catered to the wedding of a former sec.-treas.'s daughter. Several members attended the meeting of the Sutton W.I. **Sutton:** Reports from all convenors. Birthday cake served at the tea hour honoring Mrs. W. Westover, provincial convenor of citizenship. A successful auction sale held.

COMPTON—Canterbury: Bible quiz. Members donated toward the Centennial bursary. One new member joined. Demonstration given on Artex painting. UNICEF cards were ordered.

Bury: 'The Historical Museum at Eaton' was the topic chosen by a speaker. A bus was chartered to go to Expo.

Scotstown: Quiz on Canada held. UNICEF cards ordered. Film from the Bell Telephone Company was shown.

Sawyerville: Each member gave a brief talk on Expo; this was followed by a general discussion. The branch furnished coffee and doughnuts for the annual meeting of Compton County's historical society. **East Clifton:** Quiz on Expo. Two penny auctions held for the sun-

shine fund. The W.I. joined with Sunday School to hold a hot-dog supper for the children. Children and young people were invited to a meeting at which two gentlemen gave an instructive talk on 'Safety With Arms'. **East Angus:** Report on Cookshire Fair. UNICEF cards ordered. Plans made for Hallowe'en Party and UNICEF collection. Centennial projects: a play put on at the variety show and a float in the parade. **Brookbury:** Wreath has been ordered for Nov. 11th. Card Parties will be held thru October.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON

Aubrey-Riverfield: Papers given on Alberta and Saskatchewan (their Centennial project being talks on the provinces). Plans made for a 4-H Calf Day. Heard talk on plants and reading of a poem. **Dundee:** Members brought old scrapbooks, family albums and an Expo souvenir. Had a demonstration on Christmas bows for packages. **Hemmingford:** Had talk on home and basic food values. Mrs. W.F. Orr spoke on Hemmingford in the early days, its settlers and various interesting events. A game: identify various household products by smell. Members matched wits to see how many cooking phrases each could write. Presentation of W.I. awards at school opening (for highest marks) 1st \$50.00 bursary Susan Barbe, gr 11. 2nd. shield: Marilyn Ross, gr 8 & 9. 3rd. shield: Chandler Petch, gr 10 & 11. **Howick:** Talk on the heart cardiac massage given by Mr. Archie Peddie, R.N. A contest on apple pies. Members told of trips taken this year and of visitors entertained from a distance. Mrs. Peddie showed a picture done in 'Spatter Work' by an 88-year-old visitor and a Centennial Plate given by a visitor.

Huntingdon: Mrs. Sancton, a social service worker, gave a good account of work carried on in Huntingdon and neighboring communities; jams, jellies and pickles donated to Huntingdon County Hospital.

Ormstown: Flower contest held and judged for prizes. Mrs. F. Bryson demonstrated arranging bouquets and also judged the contest. Members had a picnic to East Huntingdon and viewed several places of interest. Mrs. Norma Frame gave a talk on Ireland, its customs, housing and habits of the people. Roll call: a phrase in French.

GASPE—Gaspe: Roll call: Bring and buy jams and jellies. Education convenor reported that some B.C. students reported that Quebec and Toronto were in the same province. Welfare and health; Men need more shuteye. Publicity: If it's an antique, 'keep it'.

Dartmouth River: Roll call: Jams and jellies for patients in Mental Hospital. This branch was hostess for the annual fair, participation by all branches resulted in a very successful fair.

Murdochville: Roll call: Our Thanksgiving blessing. This branch completed plans for a food sale and sherry party to supplement funds. **York:** Roll call: pay by your waist measure. Heard report of annual fair. This branch won the cup for the third consecutive year. Prize money given for children's fair and one of their children won the cup for the third consecutive year. (names of colleges). Contest of scrambled words. Reports given on interesting facts about Prince Edward Island.

GATINEAU—All branches attended Gatineau County Centennial Tea and semi-annual meeting when a plaque was unveiled by Mrs. Don Tarte in memory of her grandmother, first president of Gatineau County and third provincial president. **Aylmer East:** held a meeting at Moorside, country home of the late Mackenzie King. Rev. Lemoine spoke on senior citizens. **Eardley:** entertained county president, Mrs. G. O'Grady. Mrs. H. Holmes gave a report on 'Facts, Fingers, Fun'.

Rupert: Gave a donation to Gatineau Memorial Hospital in memory of Mrs. Ella Geggie. **Wright:** Mr. and Mrs. Bullin showed slides of England and Europe.

JACQUES-CARTIER Ste. Annes: Miss V. A. Lucas, faculty of education, Macdonald College, spoke on the new math. contest: pair of knitted mittens. Prizes won by Mrs. Wishart and Mrs. Howard. Decision to assist the Ste. Anne's Children's Library as a centennial project.

MEGANTIC—Inverness: Roll call: Why you are thankful to be a Canadian. Completion of plans for Halloween party for children who collect for UNICEF. Donation given to the Oddfellows towards the renovation of the kitchen in I.O.O.F. Hall. **Kinnear's Mills:** Roll call: Name your birthstone and flower. Plans completed for a card party. This branch jointly with the U.C.W. are planning a picnic area

as a centennial project.

MISSISQUOI—Cowansville: Roll call: Give household hints. Letters read from 'Link Institute' in England; handicraft exhibit of members' own work, included oil painting, crewel work, needlepoint, sewing knitting, etc.

Dunham *Donation to school for hot lunches. **Fordyce**—Voted a donation to UNICEF; held a contest of identifying child photos of members; card party held; held a raffle of a quilt.

Stanbridge East: Roll call: 'Courtesies I like to see'; entertained teachers and parents of pupils of local schools at afternoon tea; had cookie sale.

MONTCALM — Rawdon: Competition of miniature flower arrangements. Mr. Vail was the Judge and after much study named Mrs. Jakeman the winner. Our \$100 scholarship award this year goes to a boy with high mark of 84.6% and as one other boy in the school was a close runner-up it was the unanimous decision to grant him a bursary of \$75 from our education fund.

PAPINEAU — Lochaber: Roll call — Name a Federal cabinet minister. Donations sent to UNICEF.

PONTIAC — Bristol: Pictures shown of foreign countries. Fruit sent to members in hospital. Final arrangements for card party. **Clarendon:** Roll call: donation of cotton for Cancer Society. Dr. Potvin was guest speaker, bringing information on first aid in the home.

Fort Coulonge: Roll call: view a picture and then name the objects seen.

QUYON: Card Party planned. White elephant sale. Each convenor read an article from convention reports.

Shawville: Roll call: name an Expo pavilion and mention something in it. A display at two agriculture fairs. Putting on a centennial play. Centennial project: pancakes and maple syrup breakfast for public; the money to be used for a suitable sign in Shawville.

Wyman: Roll call: What I enjoyed most at Expo. An exhibit at fall fairs. Paper on next hundred years in Canada. Opening of Centennial Park with members and guests in centennial dress. 16 Xmas stockings for Save the Children Fund.

QUEBEC — Valcartier: The president gave the report of convention held at Macdonald College. Successful Picnic Barbecue held; spelling bee contest; helpful hints given; euchre party held in local school; demonstration of cake decorating.

RICHMOND — Cleveland: two contests held; hidden names of cities in sentences and jumbled names of flowers. Denison Mills branch had guests. Plant sent to a member in hospital.

Denisons Mills: Contest on decorated cup cakes. \$100 realized from variety show; this money to be sent to Dixville Home for Retarded Children. **Gore:**

Donation to UNICEF and for postage to send text books for distribution in other lands. "Thanksgiving" program given by Miss M. Watt. A prize to be given for a centennial essay by a grade IX pupil. Entertained teachers of St. Francis High School. Magazine subscriptions given to two teachers. Members formed guard of honor at Church for a deceased member. **Melbourne Ridge:** Donated \$25 to Salvation Army. Gifts for five children at Dixville Home for Retarded Children are planned. Sold remnants. **Richmond Hill:** entertained Richmond Young Women's Branch. Roll call: bring a loaf of white bread to be sold. **Richmond Young Women:** held a September Birthday Party at the Wales Home, for all those who had birthdays that month.

Spooner Pond: Roll call: say something nice about your right hand neighbor. Two new members were welcomed. Children's fair held. Radio broadcast given by Mrs. J. Walker on the "Mary Stewart Collect"; held sale of remnants.

SHERBROOKE — Ascot: Mrs. Frank Ingham spoke on her recent tour of the Parliament Buildings reminding us that the floor of the library is laid with marble quarried in the Eastern Townships.

Brompton Road: Entertained the Cookshire Branch; sold mystery parcels for pennies for friendship; held School fair card party; catered to annual plowing match. Renewed C.A.C.

Belvedere: Roll call: a sentence in French; an article read on the ungraded system in the school; successful rummage sale held; renewed C.A.C., donation given to UNICEF. **Lennoxville:** Roll call-jams and jellies for Maple-mount; members rode in Optimists Parade; donations for Lennoxville High School and School Fair Prizes; Mr. Ian MacLeay, director of studies for regional schools, explained new school planned for Lennoxville and region. Article read on 'Canada's role in the World'. Feted only charter (active) member on her 94th birthday. Successful Handicraft Booth at local fair; assisted with the most successful school fair yet. **Milby:** Mrs. Richard Brown gave a talk on copycat begonias, hanging basket begonias were judged; a gift was presented to Mrs. Brown. Contest; abbr. letters quiz. Centennial tea held at the club room, members wearing gowns in keeping with the proposed year. Milby branch was entertained by the Bury branch.

STANSTEAD — Beebe: Mrs. R. Knight (Tomifobia) and Mrs. Graham of Aberdeen, Scotland were guests at the Sept. meeting. Mrs. Graham gave an interesting talk on the W.I. work in Scotland. Mrs. Betty Cass read the centennial poems written by herself and

Mrs. Lena Mueller, first and third place winners. She also read a poem on Skinner's Cave on Lake Memphremagog. Contest was held on Parker-house rolls, judged by Mrs. Graham. Winner was Mrs. Mildred Woodard.

Hatley: Roll call: Name former pupils from Hatley who have become well-known; members donated food and helped at the tearoom at Stanstead County Fair; donation to the Hatley library; their float won a prize in the Dominion Day Parade; reports were heard of the annual convention and the county meeting.

Stanstead North Roll call: an unusual word and its meaning; quiz conducted by the convenor of education, Mrs. F. K. McLeod. A scrap book on the visit of King George and Queen Mary was on display. Mrs. Ivar Lemon recently returned from a world tour, gave a talk on Ethiopia. 25 year pins were presented to Mrs. Charles Bliss and Mrs. Margaret Abbott.

Tomifobia: Mrs. Margaret Graham of Aberdeen, Scotland, one of the founders of the W.I. in Aberdeenshire, spoke on the Scottish institutes and their work, particularly in the early days. Delegated two members to assist at the school fair sponsorel by the County.

A very Merry Christmas to each and every one.

*Viola Moranville
Publicity Convenor
Box 263
Beebe, Quebec.*

SUTTON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE PICNIC

The Sutton W.I. met at the home of Mrs. J. Cowan, and enjoyed a sumptuous picnic in her lovely garden.

Through the Q.W.I. hospitality committee under the convenorship of Mrs. W. Westover, Provincial Convenor of Citizenship, contact was made with Mrs. Sadie Platt of Worcestershire, England, and Mrs. Audrey Bennett of Norwich, England, inviting them to come to Canada as guests of Mrs. Geo. Patton, County President.

The date of meeting was set back so these ladies could attend our meeting. It was a great privilege to hear of the work they are doing in their W.I. branches in England. They have large memberships and are extremely busy in their varied interests.

Both ladies brought slides of their surrounding areas in England, which were greatly enjoyed and a warm friendship came into being among all.

The flowers which we have planted in front of our Town Hall as one of our Centennial projects, are growing beautifully and make a wonderful show.

DANS L'EST

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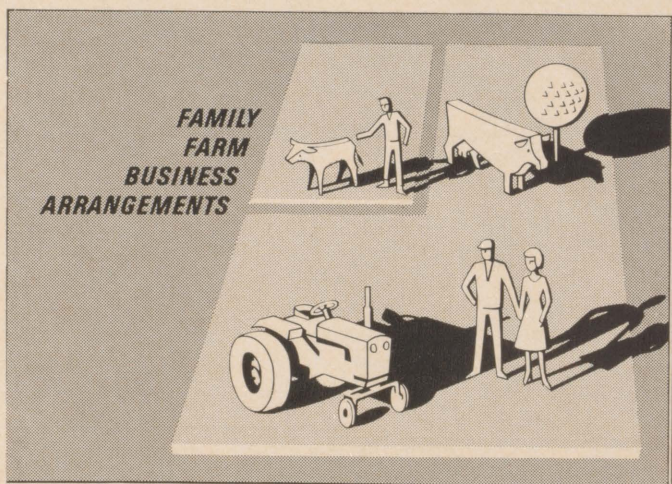
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This booklet on family farm business arrangements...

suggests some important general principles to follow in planning for the future. It covers transfer of farm ownership to next generation, father-son arrangements, incorporation, estate planning, etc. Available at any Commerce branch or write to our Agricultural Department, 25 King St. West, Toronto.

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at
Macdonald College
Wish You and Your Family
A Merry Christmas
and a Healthy and Happy New Year*

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR MILK TESTING

A new milk-testing unit is expected to be delivered to the Animal Science Department by January 1. This new equipment will complement the present Infra Red Milk Analyser. The one IRMA unit has been in operation two years and presently tests 10 to 11 thousand samples per month. This unit has been highly successful and has played a major role in the development of the Dairy Herd Analysis Service at Macdonald College.

The increased number of samples which require testing for the DHAS made it essential to obtain additional testing capacity. Dr. Herb MacRae, Chairman of the Animal Science Department recently visited Denmark and Scotland to see the new testing equipment in operation. This new automatic unit will require only $\frac{1}{2}$ of the labor that is presently necessary. It is essential to keep the labor cost low because this program is paid for by the farmer; new changes in technology must be passed on to him.

The automatic unit will be the first of its kind in North America, and will test milk for fat content. An additional component may be added for protein analyses.

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